

[0139] Upon receiving the media presentation, the one or more additional viewing client devices 315 can present the media stream within the media presentation to the one or more additional viewing users, as shown in step 324 of FIG. 3B. Similar to the description above, the one or more additional viewing client devices 315 associated with the identified viewing users can receive, capture, and send implicit and explicit feedback as the additional viewing users interact with the media presentation and media stream. Thus, as shown in step 326, the one or more additional viewing client devices 315 receive feedback from the one or more additional viewing users, and as shown in step 328, the one or more additional viewing client devices 315 can send the feedback to the media presentation system 102. Upon receiving the feedback, the media presentation system 102 can repeat steps 318 through 328 (as indicated by the dashed arrow in FIG. 3B) to update media characteristics for the media stream, modify the distribution audience, provide viewing users in the updated distribution audience access to the media stream, receive feedback from users of the updated distribution audience, and receive the feedback.

[0140] In other words, as viewing users provide feedback, the media presentation system 102 can repeat steps 318-322 by continuously re-evaluating which additional viewing users to send the media stream to based on up-to-date feedback and adjusting which viewing users have access to the media stream based on the determination. To illustrate, as the media presentation system 102 determines that a media stream is gaining popularity, the media presentation system 102 may gradually increase the number of additional viewing to add to a distribution audience. Each time the media stream reaches a new critical-mass level, the media presentation system 102 can identify and send the media stream to additional viewing users. On the other hand, if the popularity of the media stream begins to decline, the media presentation system 102 can decrease the number of additional viewing users. Further, as described above, the media presentation system 102 may also factor in media characteristics, such as audio and video quality when determining the number of additional viewing users to include or exclude in the distribution audience.

[0141] Further, in some embodiments, the media presentation system 102 can predict when a media stream will reach the next critical-mass level. For example, the media presentation system 102 can consider the popularity of a media stream in connection with other factors, such as locations, events, trendiness, social buzz, etc. As a result, even though a media stream does not yet have a large following, the media presentation system 102 can anticipate the growth on the media stream and use the anticipated information in determining which additional viewing users to include in the distribution audience.

[0142] FIGS. 4A-4C illustrate a sequence-flow diagram showing interactions between one or more server(s) 101 that include a media presentation system 102 and multiple client devices, such as the viewing client device 104 and capturing client devices 405. As an overview, FIG. 4A illustrates the media presentation system 102 receiving multiple related media streams from the capturing client devices 405, creating a production media stream from the related media streams, and presenting the production media stream to a viewing client device 104 as part of a media presentation. FIG. 4B continues the sequence-flow diagram from FIG. 4A and illustrates the viewing client device 104 communicating

with the media presentation system 102 to request additional and/or alternative media streams from the media presentation. FIG. 4C also continues the sequence-flow diagram from FIG. 4A and illustrates the viewing client device 104 communicating with the media presentation to skimming media segments corresponding to notable moments of the media presentation on the viewing client device 104.

[0143] As shown in step 402 of FIG. 4A, multiple capturing users corresponding to the multiple capturing client devices 405 begin capturing media at an event. For instance, multiple capturing users at the same event (e.g., a rally, a concert, a contest, a speech, an awards ceremony, a protest, a fundraiser, etc.) can each capture media. Each capturing client device 405 can send a media stream including the captured media to the media presentation system 102. More specifically, the capturing client devices 405 associated with each capturing user sends the multiple media streams to the media presentation system 102, as shown in step 404 of FIG. 4A. In one or more embodiments, the capturing client devices 405 are simply capturing related media at an event at the same time. In other words, there is no requirement that the capturing client devices 405 begin capturing media or sending a media stream at the same time (e.g., the media presentation system will determine the multiple media streams are related upon receiving and comparing media characteristics of each of the multiple media streams, as will be discussed further below).

[0144] As further illustrated in step 406 of FIG. 4A, the media presentation system 102 determines that the multiple media streams are related. Generally, the media presentation system 102 receives a plurality of media streams from the capturing client devices 405 from across the media presentation system. As is often the case, the capturing client devices 405 providing the multiple related media streams are not working in tandem with each other, rather capturing users are individually capturing and sharing media stream with other viewing users, and the media presentation system 102 detects that capturing users are sharing individual media streams. Accordingly, the media presentation system 102 determines whether a relation exists between the shared media streams.

[0145] In particular, when the media presentation system 102 receives the media streams from the capturing user client devices 405, the media presentation system 102 can compare the media streams to each other to identify whether any of the media streams are related. For example, the media presentation system 102 can compare the timestamps, geographic information (e.g., the capturing users are within a defined geo-fenced area), labels, tags, identified features (e.g., using image recognition), etc., to determine whether the media streams are related to each other. For instance, the media presentation system 102 may determine that the multiple media streams are related to each other because each of the media streams originate at the same event and have matching audio.

[0146] In some embodiments, the media presentation system 102 uses external information to determine whether multiple media streams are related. For example, the media presentation system 102 communicates with a social networking system or another system to collect information about an event and/or users at the event, and uses this information to determine if two media streams are related. For instance, a social networking system may indicate to the media presentation system 102 where and when an event is